

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

This Division, which is entrusted with the enforcement of the orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission covering wages, hours, and working conditions of women and minors in California, effects in adjustments a very large increase to the earnings of these workers; and by routine inspections of payrolls and investigations of all complaints received, improper working conditions are improved, and hours of labor kept within the legal maximum.

During the past year this Division dealt with 10,964 plant inspections, investigations, calls, and audits.

By reason of its activities through its wage and audit adjustments it brought to the workers in this State \$216,-634.36 in the last fiscal year.

Comparing this wage collection of \$216,634.36 to the cost of this Division to the State of approximately \$27,000, you will note that this Division has paid for itself more than eight times over.

Despite this splendid showing, this Division has had its budget tremendously decreased in the past years and, like every other Division, with a lowered personnel it has been forced to try to carry on a great deal of additional work necessitated by a tremendous increase in the working population of the State.

DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

During the last fiscal year this Division handled 22,768 wage complaints, 2,789 other complaints, and made 941 prosecutions. This Division of our Department is the police agency of the many labor laws of the State and, as you know, this is a real job all by itself.

However, and in addition to the labor law enforcement, \$526,871.78 in wages was collected for the workers of the State who otherwise would have been cheated out of that amount.

When you compare the total of \$526,871.78 wages collected with \$172,520 which this Division cost the State of California last year, you will note that in wage collections alone this Division has paid for itself more than three times over.

CONCLUSION

By reason of the Social Security and State and Federal legislation designed to advance the interests of the working people of the State and nation, a tremendous amount of additional work has been placed upon this Department and the divisions comprising it.

I think you will agree with me that in spite of reduced budgets and lowered personnel our records show that a great deal of work has been done. There is a great deal more work that should be done and we would be happy to do it.

However, under the present budget and limited personnel we are tremendously handicapped, and if the

working people of this State want stricter and more enforcement of the laws designed for their protection, it will be necessary for the State Legislature to allocate more money to the Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of obtaining the necessary employees to carry on the work.

While the Department operates under the direction of Governor Frank F. Merriam, yet, to carry out the foregoing recommendations, it is mandatory that the Legislature make the necessary appropriations.

SUMMARY OF MORTALITY FROM
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

The United States Bureau of the Census announces that during the four weeks ending September 26, 1936, eighty-six large cities in the United States reported 666 deaths from automobile accidents. This number (666) compares with 635 deaths during the four weeks ending September 28, 1935. Most of these deaths were the result of accidents which occurred within the corporate limits of the city, although some accidents occurred outside of the city limits.

For comparison, the number of deaths due to automobile accidents within city limits is desirable. Such figures are available for the four-week period ending September 26, 1936, and for the corresponding four-week period of 1935 for all of the eighty-six cities, the four-week figure in 1936 being 475 as contrasted with 463 for the corresponding four weeks in 1935.

Considering by four-week periods since January, 1931, total deaths from automobile accidents, whether within the city limits or outside, the lowest total (482) appears for the four-week period ending March 14, 1936, and the highest (890) for the four-week period ending December 22, 1934.

For the 52-week periods, September 26, 1936, and September 28, 1935, the totals for the cities were, respectively, 8,468 and 8,884, which indicate a recent rate of 22.8 per 100,000 population as against an earlier rate of 23.8, or a decrease of 4 per cent in the rate during the year.

Two cities reported no deaths from automobile accidents for the last four weeks, and six cities reported no deaths from automobile accidents for the corresponding period of 1935.

For the last four-week period reports as to whether deaths occurred from automobile accidents within city limits or outside were received from all of the eighty-six cities reported. In these cities in this four-week period, the total number of deaths from automobile accidents was 666, but only 475 of these were due to accidents within city limits.

Summary of Mortality from Automobile Accidents

City	Deaths from Automobile Accidents								Death Rate from Automobile Accidents Per 100,000 Population			
	Four Weeks Ending—				Fifty-two Weeks Ending—				Fifty-two Weeks Ending—			
	Sept. 26, 1936		Sept. 28, 1935		Sept. 26, 1936		Sept. 28, 1935		Sept. 26, 1936		Sept. 28, 1935	
	Total Deaths	Deaths Due to Accidents in City	Total Deaths	Deaths Due to Accidents in City	Total Deaths	Deaths Due to Accidents in City	Total Deaths	Deaths Due to Accidents in City	For Total Deaths	For Deaths Due to Accidents in City	For Total Deaths	For Deaths Due to Accidents in City
Total (86 cities).... (California cities follow)	666	475	635	463	8,468	6,463	8,884	6,968	22.8	17.4	23.8	18.7
Long Beach....	5	3	9	9	55	37	61	56	32.6	21.9	36.1	33.1
Los Angeles.....	38	32	43	35	536	454	520	435	37.2	31.5	36.0	30.1
Oakland....	9	6	8	6	99	89	76	68	32.6	29.3	24.9	22.3
San Diego	6	6	4	3	60	46	74	54	35.4	27.2	43.6	31.8
San Francisco.....	9	8	0	0	65	63	66	65	9.7	9.4	9.8	9.7